

Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1001

[Total No. of Pages : 6

[5137] - 11

BSL / B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I)

First Year of Five Year Law Course

GENERAL ENGLISH - I

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All Questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) a) Use the following phrases and idioms in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any 10) **[10]**

- i) To lie in
- ii) In view of
- iii) To touch a chord with
- iv) Cross out
- v) Drop names
- vi) In future
- vii) Get-up-and-go
- viii) Up to no good
- ix) Make the grade
- x) By the name of
- xi) Music to one's ears
- xii) Call off

b) Explain the following legal terms. (Any 5) **[10]**

- i) Lease
- ii) Ordinance
- iii) Writ
- iv) Precedent
- v) Intestate
- vi) Approver
- vii) Appellant

P.T.O.

- Q2) a) Do as directed. (Any 10) [10]**
- i) We have made a wrong decision. (Add a question tag)
 - ii) Unless you pay the bill, she will not work in your firm. (Use If,.. not)
 - iii) Hasan will not send you an email. (Change the voice)
 - iv) Madhuri has spoken/spoke/is speaking to the Principal yesterday. (Choose the right verb)
 - v) Our examination is to be held on 20 October. (Make a Wh Question)
 - vi) India is more progressive in science than many other countries. (Change the Degree)
 - vii) We played well. We could not win. (Make it simple)
 - viii) Since I was busy, I was unable to come for a movie. (Make it compound)
 - ix) Did you not submit the assignment? (Give a short response)
 - x) Having committed the crimes repeatedly, he was punished severely. (Make it complex)
 - xi) Even though she lost the match, she put on a strong front. (Make it simple)
 - xii) No one wants to pay taxes. (Make it interrogative)
- b) Report the following into indirect speech. [5]**
- Raman: Where are you going?
Aman: I'm going to the library.
Raman: Why?
Aman: I want to borrow a book from there.
Raman: But it is closed today.
Aman: Oh, it's bad. Now, how can I complete the assignment?
- c) Correct the following sentences. (Any 5) [5]**
- i) She will pick up you from there.
 - ii) I am remembering the statement made by him.
 - iii) I can talk Spanish.
 - iv) I and you will go together to meet the boss.
 - v) Ask her when is he submitting the project.

- vi) The number of students absent were surprising.
- vii) He is the cheapest person I have never met.

Q3) a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. **[10]**

Functional grammar (FG) is the orientation to the study of linguistics, in which each element of language is explained by reference to its function in the total linguistic system. This orientation arises from and is centered on the need to approach grammar from its natural contexts of use. Functional grammar thus examines language function in view of the communicative context. It focuses attention on the grammatical data from social interaction. Functional grammar views language as an elaborate system of meanings with other grammatical categories functioning as realizations of semantic constituents. This is a synesic rather than syntactic approach to the study of grammar in which linguistic forms are considered a means to an end rather than an end in themselves. A model of functional grammar is therefore represented as a semantic system accompanied by linguistic forms in which meanings are realized.

According to functional grammar, each language is organized around two main components of meaning: the ideational and interpersonal metafunctions. Through the ideational metafunction we acquire knowledge and understanding of the world around us and also communicate our experiences.

Through the interpersonal metafunction we use language to establish, regulate and maintain relationships with other people. The ideational and interpersonal metafunctions are manifestations of two universal properties of the use of language: to understand and to control our environment. Combined with these properties is the third element of linguistic meaning: the textual metafunction. The textual metafunction of linguistic meaning provides the language user with the tools for organizing information in coherent and cohesive passages. It renders textuality to the discourse structure.

In essence, functional grammar attempts to account for the structures of discourse in the various contextual and communicative settings. It does so in a way compatible with pragmatic adequacy. Pragmatics provides a basis for explaining the various ways in which the linguistic expression can be used effectively for social relationship and psychological interaction. The specific purpose of the interaction determines the type of meaning to be used.

Questions:

- i) What is functional grammar?

- ii) How does functional grammar view language?
 - iii) What are the three components of meaning?
 - iv) How is pragmatics significant?
- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. **[10]**

As with the other branches, the U.S. judiciary possesses only those powers the Constitution delegates. The Constitution extended federal jurisdiction only to certain kinds of disputes. Article III, Section 2 lists them. Two of the most significant are cases involving a question of federal law (“all Cases in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made..”) and “diversity” cases, or disputes between citizens of two different states. Diversity jurisdiction allows each party to avoid litigating his case before the courts of his adversary’s state.

A second judicial power emerged in the Republic’s early years. As explained in Chapter 2, the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) interpreted its delegated powers to include the authority to determine whether a statute violated the Constitution and, if it did, to declare such a law invalid. A law may be unconstitutional because it violates rights guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, or because Article-I did not authorize Congress to pass that kind of legislation.

The power to interpret the constitutional provisions that describe where Congress may legislate is thus very important. Traditionally, Congress has justified many statutes as necessary to regulate “commerce... among the several States,” or interstate commerce. This is an elastic concept, difficult to describe with precision. Indeed, one might for nearly any statute devise a plausible tie between its objectives and the regulation of interstate commerce. At times, the judicial branch interpreted the “commerce clause” narrowly. In 1935, for instance, the Supreme Court invalidated a federal law regulating the hours and wages of workers at a New York slaughterhouse because the chickens processed there all were sold to New York butchers and retailers and hence not part of interstate commerce. Soon after this, however, the Supreme Court began to afford President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal programs more latitude, and today the federal courts continue to interpret broadly the commerce power, although not so broadly as to justify any legislation that Congress might pass.

- Q4) a)** Write a cohesive paragraph on any one of the following. **[10]**
- i) Significance of newspapers
 - ii) If I were a judge
 - iii) The Digital Age
- b) Write an application for the post of Assistant Legal Advisor in a law firm. **[10]**

OR

Write a letter to the police Inspector of your area on violation of the rules about the limits on the sound of stereos at public functions in your area.

- Q5) a)** Write a precis of the following passage. **[10]**

Earlier translation was considered a language learning activity. The practice of translating is long established. However, it received a lot of attention in the twentieth century. Translation Studies began to grow in the 1970s and it picked up momentum in the 1980s. Thereafter it developed into a discipline in respect of theory and practice and became a 'fundamental act of human exchange.' In the world of globalization, translation has become a cultural ambassador for intercultural communication. Many books on translation occurred all across the world during the past three decades. The distinct lines of inquiry and the diversity of approaches and methods have flourished over the years. As a result, translation has really helped shaping our knowledge of the world. Translation became mostly popular with literature and it has now become a kind of professional activity among very well trained and experienced translators. They translate literature from one language to another language.

Though translation is always thought about in relation to literature, it is very much concerned with law in India and even in several other countries having English as their second language. As far as India is concerned, Indian society was originally based on rules of dharma, customs and traditional concepts of life tracing back to both religious and mythological scriptures. However, during the time of colonization, Indian society underwent change and the European culture made its way to India. Dharma sastras were not the codes as they are understood in European sense of that word. The rules of sastras and rules based the European socio-legal system were used together in Indian courts. And we can see that gradually the Western style of interpretation of laws and exegesis led the Anglicisation of Hindu law. Then the modern system of law introduced by the colonisers overrode the ancient informal legal system based on customs and old scriptures. As this new system entered India and various laws were drafted in English from time to time, the local culture got transformed. Since these laws were in English, everyone in India was not very well conversant with English. In such a situation, there was a way out in the form of translation in courts.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi.

In the period of Classical Sanskrit, much material is preserved in the Sanskrit epics. Besides mythology proper, the voluminous epics also provide a wide range of information about ancient Indian society, philosophy, culture, religion, and ways of life. The two great Hindu Epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata tell the story of two specific incarnations of Vishnu (Rama and Krishna). These two works are known as Itihasa. The epics Mahabharata and Ramayana serve as both religious scriptures and a rich source of philosophy and morality. The epics are divided into chapters and contain various short stories and moral situations, where the character takes a certain course of action in accordance with Hindu laws and codes of righteousness. The most famous of these chapters is the Bhagavad Gita (Sanskrit: The Celestial Song) in the Mahabharata, in which Lord Krishna explains the concepts of duty and righteousness to the hero Arjuna before the Battle of Kurukshetra. These stories are deeply embedded in Hindu philosophy and serve as parables and sources of devotion for Hindus. The Mahabharata is the world's longest epic in verse, running to more than 30,000 lines. [10]

b) Summarise the following passage.

The Supreme Court has original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to any dispute between the Government of India and one or more States or between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other or between two or more States, if and insofar as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. In addition, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It is empowered to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari to enforce them. The Supreme Court has been conferred with power to direct transfer of any civil or criminal case from one State High Court to another State High Court or from a Court subordinate to another State High Court. The Supreme Court, if satisfied that cases involving the same or substantially the same questions of law are pending before it and one or more High Courts or before two or more High Courts and that such questions are substantial questions of general importance, may withdraw a case or cases pending before the High Court or High Courts and dispose of all such cases itself. Under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, International Commercial Arbitration can also be initiated in the Supreme Court.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1002

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -12
B.S.L/B.A.LL.B
HISTORY
First Year of Five Year Law Course
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions of which Q.1 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Each question carries equal marks.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

- Q1)** Write short notes on any four of the following : **[20]**
- a) Aims of the state in ancient India.
 - b) Village headman in ancient India.
 - c) Sufi Saints
 - d) Orientalists and Anglicist controversy
 - e) Local Self Government
 - f) M.G. Ranade.
- Q2)** Describe Republics in ancient India. Why did they disappear? **[20]**
- Q3)** Critically examine the legal institutions in ancient India. **[20]**
- Q4)** Explain Mughal - Mansabdari system. **[20]**
- Q5)** Give details of the judicial administration of the Marathas of medieval times. **[20]**
- Q6)** “The keynote policy of Lord William Bentinck was simplicity, economy and Indianisation.” Explain with reference to his reforms. **[20]**
- Q7)** Describe Carnatic wars and causes for failure of French and the success of British. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q8) Discuss the causes and area of revolt of 1857. [20]

Q9) Describe in general the impact of British rule in India. [20]



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1003

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -13
B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B
First Year of Five Year Law Course
ECONOMICS
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - I)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 1 is Compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any four from the remaining.*
- 3) *Give diagrams wherever necessary.*

Q1) Write short notes on Any Four :

- a) Collective Bargaining.
- b) Labour Productivity
- c) Causes of Poverty
- d) Clearing House
- e) National Income
- f) Fixed Cost & Variable Cost

Q2) Define & Explain the various elasticities of demand?

Q3) Explain the functions of Commercial Banks in India?

Q4) Explain the Features, Advantages & Disadvantages of Joint Stock Company?

Q5) Explain the role & importance of Private Sector in India?

Q6) What is Monopoly? Explain how price and output is determined?

P.T.O.

Q7) Define & Explain various causes and measures to reduce poverty?

Q8) Explain the Features of Socialism & Capitalism?

Q9) Explain the causes of population explosion in India?

Q10) What is Economic Development? Explain the features of developed countries?



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1004

[Total No. of Pages : 6

[5137] - 21

B.S.L.

First Year of Five Year Law Course

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

(Semester - II) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All Questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) a) Analyse the process of word formation and mention the category of the following words : (Any 10) **[10]**

- i) Ambiguous
- ii) Courage
- iii) Postman
- iv) Biz
- v) NEFT
- vi) Hyperactive
- vii) Release
- viii) Mishmash
- ix) Docudrama
- x) Brilliance
- xi) Phone
- xii) Start up

b) Give synonyms of the following words. (any 5)

[5]

- i) Espionage
- ii) Detest
- iii) Conspiracy
- iv) Passion
- v) Feasible
- vi) Remittance
- vii) Defaulter

P.T.O.

- c) Give Antonyms of the following (Any 5) [5]
- i) Bold
 - ii) Explicit
 - iii) Lackadaisical
 - iv) Despair
 - v) Security
 - vi) Plaintiff
 - vii) Stringent

Q2) a) Use the following phrases & set Expressions in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (Any 10) [10]

- i) Raise someone's hackles
- ii) Shift gears
- iii) Persona non grata
- iv) Close call
- v) Ex post facto
- vi) Faux pas
- vii) crack the whip
- viii) causa proxima
- ix) go down in flames
- x) Go the extra mile
- xi) under the weather
- xii) Drag your feet

b) Give one word for the following expressions: (Any 10) [10]

- i) A piece of unexpected good fortune
- ii) A plan of action or policy designed to achieve a major aim.
- iii) A Conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority.
- iv) Not helping or supporting either side in a conflict.
- v) Having one's identity concealed.
- vi) Temporary leave granted to inmates under special circumstances.
- vii) Reduction in the amount of sentence without changing its character.
- viii) Property which cannot be physically touched.

- ix) Intense public disagreement.
- x) the action of explaining the meaning of something
- xi) Habitually delay or postpone action.
- xii) The policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about social change.

Q3) a) Use the following cohesive devices and sentence connectors in your own sentences, so as to bring out their meaning clearly. (Any 5) **[5]**

- i) more important
- ii) thus
- iii) that implies
- iv) In brief
- v) so far
- vi) rather
- vii) incidentally

b) Correct the following sentences (Any 5) **[5]**

- i) Please pack your luggage quickly.
- ii) Many a times we forget to thank those who do menial work.
- iii) Rita is more prettier than Mita.
- iv) The Board of Directors of the company believes that they will be able to maintain profits by tapping new markets.
- v) My tooth is paining.
- vi) I need to pick up a few things from my office, folders, staplers and board pins.
- vii) Roger Federer is regarded to be the best tennis player on the planet.

c) Summarise the following passage. **[10]**

Writing is a strange and solitary activity. There are dispiriting times when you start working on the first few pages of a novel. Every day, you have the feeling you are on the wrong track. This creates a strong urge to go back and follow a different path. It is important not to give in to this urge, but to keep going. It is a little like driving a car at night, in winter, on ice, with zero visibility. You have no choice, you cannot go into reverse, you must keep going forward while telling yourself that all will be well when the road becomes more stable and the fog lifts.

When you are about to finish a book, you feel as if it is starting to break away and is already breathing the air of freedom, like schoolchildren in class the day before the summer break. They are distracted and boisterous and no longer pay attention to their teacher. I would go so far as to say that as you write the last paragraphs, the book displays certain hostility in its haste to free itself from you. And it leaves you, barely giving you time to write out the last word. It is over — the book no longer needs you and has already forgotten you. From now on, it will discover itself through the readers. When this happens you have a feeling of great emptiness and a sense of having been abandoned. There is a kind of disappointment, too, because of this bond between you and the book which was severed too quickly. The dissatisfaction and the feeling of something unfinished drive you to write the next book in order to restore balance, something which never happens. As the years pass, the books follow one after the other and readers talk about a ‘body of work’. But for you, there is a feeling that it was all just a headlong rush forward. So yes, the reader knows more about a book than the author himself. Something happens between a novel and its reader which is similar to the process of developing photographs, the way they did it before the digital age. The photograph, as it was printed in the darkroom, became visible bit by bit. As you read your way through a novel, the same chemical process takes place. But for such harmony to exist between the author and his reader, it is important never to overextend the reader - in the sense that we talk about singers overextending their voice - but to coax him imperceptibly, leaving enough space for the book to permeate him little by little, by means of an art resembling acupuncture, in which the needle merely has to be inserted in exactly the right spot to release the flow in the nervous system

- Q4) a)** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given [15]
India’s educational system is modelled on the mass education system that developed in the 19th century in Europe and later spread around the world. Tracing the roots of the movement, the goal is clear — to condition children as “good” citizens and productive workers. This suited the industrial age that needed the constant supply of a compliant workforce with a narrow set of capabilities. The educational environment even today resembles factories with bells, uniforms and batch-processing of learners. They are designed to get learners to conform. From an economic standpoint, the environment today is very different. In a complex, volatile

and globally interconnected world, new-age skill-sets are essential. What will be the role of humans in this new economy? Linear, routine thinking will have no advantage. It calls for flexibility, adaptation, new thinking, paradigm shifts, and innovation and that is the language of creativity. Creativity is an essential 21st century skill.

So, how would an educational system built around creativity look like? Creativity in its broadest sense is the nurturing and igniting of a human being's latent talent and abilities to the fullest potential. From a scientific perspective, creativity is an aptitude for new, original and imaginative thinking. Let us consider some key aspects of an educational system with creativity at its core. In a creative educational system, the infinite range of human abilities and talents finds an equal place. Creative learning produces growth in both cognitive and affective dimensions and leads to the production of outcomes that are rich and complex, original and expressive. There is a harmonious development of body, mind and spirit. Outcomes include the development of higher-order thinking skills, creativity, problem-solving ability, self-awareness and aesthetic sensibilities.

Today, there is an inbuilt hierarchy of content in education. For the 21st century economy, content knowledge has little meaning without the skills of creativity, problem-solving, and human connection. In a creative system, any kind of creative potential has an equal chance of blossoming, be it in languages, maths, art or any other. Creative thinking, imagination and expression are the core focus across all content. There is cross-pollination of subjects and an infusion of art, aesthetics and design into the mainstream. Globally, there is a growing body of thinkers, parents and educators concerned with the system. Creativity, design thinking and metacognition are being recognised as 21st century skills. . It follows a highly decentralised and flexible structure with high-quality teachers who have autonomy over curriculum and student assessments. There is no standardised testing, and teaching is a coveted profession.

A nation's educational system can unfold from its innate strengths, and uniqueness. India can take inspiration from its days of educational and intellectual excellence. Learning was infused with music, art and poetry. Higher-order thinking, self-awareness, deep inquiry, aesthetics, intuition, discussions and debates were integral to education. Creativity in many ways was pervasive in the goals, methods and content of education.

- i) What is the European model of education that the author cites?
- ii) Will this model work in the new globally connected world of today? Give reasons.
- iii) How would an educational system built around creativity look like?

- iv) Do we have an alternative method of measuring student achievement if there were no standardized testing?
- v) If you were to frame the education policy of our country what would you focus on?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (Any 5)
 - i) The college gave a momento/memento to students after they graduated.
 - ii) I want to have a sneak peak/peek at your speech.
 - iii) She emigrated/immigrated to India from the United States.
 - iv) There/Their house is big.
 - v) It was fortuitous / fortunate that I had a good amount of savings after losing my job.
 - vi) No one protested her getting the prize because she was an unexceptionable/unexceptional choice.
 - vii) We have been invited to the President's dinner/banquet.

Q5) a) Write a report on a seminar on 'Bribery and Corruption' held in Mumbai by a leading law firm. **[10]**

OR

Write a report on "The magnetic Maharashtra Campaign" 'launched as part of 'Make in India' Week.

- b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any of the following : **[10]**
 - i) value based politics is the need of the hour.
 - ii) freedom of speech as a fundamental right
 - iii) Elections in educational Institutions?



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1005

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -22
B.S.L./B.A. LL.B.
First Year of Five Years Law Course
POLITICAL SCIENCE - I
Political Theory and Political Organization
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) What is State? Explain Role of state in modern times. Discuss essential elements of state. **[20]**

Q2) Explain Plato as an Ideal Philosopher. **[20]**

Q3) Elaborate the concepts Liberty and Equality and discuss their types. **[20]**

Q4) Explain the conditions which are necessary for a federal state. Give its merits and demerits. Comment India as a Quasi Federal State. **[20]**

Q5) Explain the contribution of Dadabhai Nowroji and M.G. Ranade to the sociopolitical and legal reforms in India. **[20]**

Q6) Discuss Fabian Socialism and Syndicalism as schools of Democratic Socialism. Comment on India as a Democratic socialistic state. **[20]**

OR

Explain various doctrines of Karl Marx. **[20]**

Q7) Explain the composition, powers and functions of legislature. **[20]**

Q8) What is 'Public Opinion' state how is it formed? Explain the various agencies of the formation of Public Opinion. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Discuss characteristics, merits and defects of Presidential form of Government. **[20]**

Q10) Explain any four **[4 × 5]**

- a) Nation, Nationalism and Internationalism.
- b) Universal Adult Franchise
- c) Judicial Review
- d) St. Augustine's City of God
- e) Difference between State and Government.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1006

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -23
B.S.L./B.A. LLB. (Semester - II)
First Year of Five Years Law Course
SOCIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Define Sociology. Discuss its Scope.

Q2) Explain the meaning of 'Deviance' and Discuss its causes.

Q3) Discuss the informal means of social control.

Q4) Define Sociology of Law and What is the significance of Sociology for law students.

Q5) Explain the changing functions of family in modern India.

Q6) "Law as a means of social change" - Discuss with examples.

Q7) Critically evaluate the measures for the upliftment of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe adopted by the Indian Government.

Q8) Discuss the impact of modernization on Castes, Marriage and Villages in Indian Society.

Q9) "India is a plural society" - Comment.

P.T.O.

Q10) Write Short Notes on Any Four :

- a) Urbanization
- b) Secularism
- c) Property as a basis of class formation
- d) Divorce
- e) Social order
- f) Functions of religion



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1007

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -31
B.S.L./B.A.LL.B.
Second Year of Five Years Law Course
POLITICAL SCIENCE - II
Foundations of Political Obligation
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Discuss Bentham as a Utilitarian Philosopher. **[20]**

Q2) “Rousseau became famous for his concept of General Will” – Comment. **[20]**

Q3) Give Short Notes on any two : **[2 × 10]**

- a) Persuasion as a method of exercising power
- b) Satyagraha
- c) Crisis of legitimacy
- d) Contractual Obligation

OR

Explain causes of rise of Nazism? Discuss basic features of Nazism. **[20]**

Q4) Discuss various political ideas of M.K. Gandhi and Give its relevance today. **[20]**

Q5) Distinguish between Legal and Political Sovereignty. Give John Austin’s Theory of Sovereignty. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the concepts 'Power' & 'Authority' in detail. Distinguish between them and state Max Weber's Classification of Authority. [20]

Q7) Explain Karl Marx's views on State and Law. Give its relevance today. [20]

Q8) Explain the concept 'Political Obligation'? What kind of Political Obligation towards the State is expected from an individual? [20]

Q9) Explain in brief, the various theories of Punishment. Should Death Penalty in India be abolished? - Comment. [20]

Q10) Write short Notes on any four [5 × 4]

- a) Thomas Hobbes - State of Nature
- b) Robert Dahl's views on Influence
- c) Legitimacy
- d) Contractual obligation
- e) Neo - Gandhism



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1008

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -32

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - III)

Third Year of Five Years Law Course

POLITICAL SCIENCE

International Relations and Organizations

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Each question carry equal marks i.e. 20 marks.*

Q1) State and explain 'Alliances and Counter Alliances' and 'Armament and Disarmament' as the methods of establishing and maintaining Balance of Power.

Q2) Do you think that National Power is not absolute? Discuss the elements by which the National Power can be limited.

Q3) Discuss Religion and War as major obstacles in formation of World Community.

Q4) Define power and why power is assumed to be the core idea in Politics. Discuss in brief various elements of National Power.

Q5) State and explain the various methods by which international peace can be obtained.

Q6) State and explain the various characteristics of South and North countries and the nature of their rivalry.

Q7) Explain the structure of UNO and discuss its various organs in brief.

P.T.O.

Q8) What do you understand by the term 'Cold war'. Discuss nature and characteristics of cold war.

Q9) Explain the term Disarmament and discuss the moral, economic and peace approach to see towards disarmament for establishing world peace.

Q10) Explain any four :

- a) Role of Regional Organizations
- b) IMO
- c) IMF
- d) IBRD
- e) ILO



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1009

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 33
B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B
First Year of Three Years Law Course
LAW OF CONTRACT - I
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - III)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Question No. 6 carries 20 marks. All other questions carry 16 mark each.*

Q1) Explain the principle laid down in any Two cases. **[16]**

- a) Allcard V. Skinner
- b) Powell V. Lee
- c) Carlill V. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.

Q2) Write a short notes on any Two : **[16]**

- a) Revocation of Proposal
- b) Quasi Contract
- c) Void Agreements

Q3) “All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not contract” explain.[16]

OR

Discuss the law relating to validity of contracts by Minors.

P.T.O.

Q4) “Insufficiency of consideration is immaterial; but an agreement without consideration is void” Comment. **[16]**

OR

Define Free Consent. Discuss the various ingredients of Undue Influence with suitable illustrations.

Q5) What are the various ways in which a contract may Discharge? **[16]**

OR

What Remedies are available to an aggrieved party on the Breach of contract?

Q6) Answer any two of the following : **[20]**

- a) Preventive Relief
- b) Rectification of Instrument
- c) Rescission
- d) Who may obtain the specific performance



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1010

[Total No. of Pages : 6

[5137] - 41
B.S.L./B.A.LL.B.
Second Year of Five Years Law Course
LEGAL LANGUAGE
(Semester - IV) (2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) a) Analyse the following words and mention the process of the word formation (Any 10) **[10]**

- i) Malpractice
- ii) Wonderful
- iii) Chairperson
- iv) Runway
- v) Infotech
- vi) Specs
- vii) Monotheism
- viii) PAN
- ix) Economical
- x) Surprise
- xi) Thought provoking
- xii) Shilly shally

b) Give synonyms of the following (Any 5) **[5]**

- i) Adjudicator
- ii) Breach

P.T.O.

- iii) Debar
- iv) Falsify
- v) Juvenile
- vi) Offensive
- vii) Prodigal

c) Give antonyms of the following (Any 5) : [5]

- i) Apathetic
- ii) Deference
- iii) Hide
- iv) Implied
- v) Omission
- vi) Persevere
- vii) Reckless

Q2) a) Use the following phrases and set expressions in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (Any 10) : [10]

- i) A black sheep
- ii) Behind one's back
- iii) To come off with flying colours
- iv) En route
- v) In limine
- vi) By the skin of one's teeth
- vii) Fall from grace
- viii) Res derelicta
- ix) Modus operandi
- x) With open arms
- xi) Ultra vires
- xii) Keep your hands clean

- b) Explain the following legal terms (Any 5) : [10]
- i) Acquittal
 - ii) Intellectual Property
 - iii) Exonerate
 - iv) Prejudice
 - v) Bond
 - vi) Intestate
 - vii) Verdict
- Q3)** a) Use the following cohesive devices and sentence connectors in your own sentences, so as to bring out their meaning clearly (Any 5) : [5]
- i) In addition to
 - ii) Fortunately
 - iii) Similarly
 - iv) Finally
 - v) In contrast
 - vi) Thus
 - vii) Other wise
- b) Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If no, why not? (Any one) [5]
- i) Casting vote should be made compulsory in India.
 - ii) In colleges, mobile phones should be banned in the class rooms.
 - iii) Judicial Activism is a threat to Parliamentary System.
- c) Write an essay on any one of the following : [10]
- i) Relevance of Gandhism today
 - ii) Human Rights
 - iii) Role of Youth in the Society

Q4) a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below : **[10]**

In 21st Century, Legal Education is playing a very creative role in changing the social and legal condition of the people. Hence, many people are attracted towards this field. In fact, it is noteworthy to have good students interested in this profession. However, producing good law professionals is not an easy task. It needs great efforts and commitment. Moot Court is one of such practices which help law students to become professionally expert in this field. Moot Court means a method of teaching law and legal skills to law students to analyze and argue both sides of a hypothetical legal issue using proper procedure in state and appellate courts. To add on, Moot Court is not the same as real court but both emphasize on legal problems, legal rights and legal remedies. The moot court lacks the formal decorum present in the real court. The requirements of the moot court vary from law school to law school, with most schools mandating that students should participate at least once in a moot court argument before receiving their law degree. Many law schools offer a series of moot court opportunities for students of different skill levels and legal interests. The activity is competitive by nature. Moot court helps the students to learn and analyze legal issues; its larger purpose is to teach students the practical side of practicing law. Typically, law students are given a detailed hypothetical fact scenario that raises one or more legal issues. Often these fact patterns are based on real cases on appeal to a state's highest court. Students choose or are assigned the position on the issue to be argued. They then conduct legal research, find statutes, regulations, and case laws that support their position. An important part of the moot court process is to teach students to overcome legal authority (statutes, regulations, and cases) that cut against their position.

- i) What is the role of legal education? How is the attitude of students to opt law course nowadays?
- ii) What is moot court? What is the procedure of conducting Moot Court?
- iii) How is moot court different from real court?
- iv) How does Moot Court help the law students?

- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it: [10]
Communication is the foundation of all human relationships. The globalization and privatization has brought a number of dramatic changes in the conservative cultures and traditional societies in the world during the last one decade. Intercultural communication is becoming the sine qua non in this regard. Language serves many functions in the social and cultural context. At present, English language enjoys a global status. As far as English in India is concerned, it is generally considered as a second language. However, English is increasingly being used in public domains of communication, e.g. administration, education, legal affairs, business etc.. Hence, the efforts are being made to teach English in schools, mostly from the first year of primary education. Although Indians have a long history of studying English, many people still demonstrate low degree of proficiency, particularly in speaking and writing English. In fact, learning English is not simply about acquiring knowledge of its grammatical patterns but more appropriately, emphasizing learning a new language as a means of communication with others as well as improving understanding of cultures. Teaching of intercultural communicative competence along with English as a second language in India is likely to produce more proficient Indians to deal with various opportunities at national and international level.

- Q5) a) Write a précis of the following passage : [10]
It is the height of selfishness for men who fully appreciate in their own case the great advantage of a good education and deny these advantages to women. There is no valid argument by which the exclusion of the female sex from the privilege of education can be defended. It is argued that women have their domestic duties to perform and that if they were educated, they would bury themselves in their books and have little time for attending to the management of their households. Of course, it is possible for women, as it is for men to neglect necessary work in order to spare more time for reading sensational novels. But women are no more liable to this temptation than men and most women would be able to do their household work all the better for being able to refresh their minds in the intervals of leisure with a little reading. Education would even help them in the performance of the narrowest sphere of womanly duty. For education involves knowledge of the means by which health may be preserved and improved and enables a mother to consult such modern books as will tell her how to rear up her children into healthy men and women and skillfully nurse them and her husband when they are sick. Furthermore, without education she will not be able to oppose the fatal results of the advice of superstitious quacks who pretend to work wonders by charms and magic.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/ Hindi:

Writing skill is an inseparable part of legal profession. It can be introduced to law students through such authentic tasks as formal or informal letter writing, e-mail writing, report writing or some inter-collegiate activities to promote this skill. Emphasis must be laid on study skills: note-making, note-taking, reference skills and spoken and written communication skills, public speaking, interviewing and debating rather than on writing essays on traditional topics. The students of law must be encouraged go through well-known judgments, speeches and the structure of arguments. Grammar can be introduced after basic linguistic competence is acquired. Grammar is not a route for developing primary or usable knowledge of language but it can serve as a tool for increasing the language repertoire and for understanding the construction of text “rhetoric” and argumentation. Moreover, students must be made well versed with some topics of grammar such as the appropriate use of prepositions, punctuations, articles etc. through practice particularly through various activities in the classrooms.

- b) Draft Lease - Deed for a period of 99 yrs. taking into consideration the provision of Transfer of Property Act. [10]

OR

Draft a legal and valid Will under the Indian succession Act.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1011

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -42

B.S.L/B.A.LL.B (Semester - IV)

Second Year of Five Year Law Course

History of Courts, Legislature & Legal Profession in India

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - II)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Answer any five questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Describe the salient features of the early administration of justice in Bombay before 1726. **[20]**

Q2) Examine critically the trial of Raja Nandkumar. **[20]**

Q3) Discuss the provisions of the charter Act of 1833. **[20]**

Q4) Discuss the provisions of the Indian High courts Act, 1861 regarding the composition, jurisdiction and function of High courts. **[20]**

Q5) What were the salient features of the Morley - Minto Reforms of 1909? **[20]**

Q6) "The present judicial system is set in a hierarchical pattern? Explain with reference to the civil and criminal courts. **[20]**

Q7) What was the impact of privy council on Indian Legal system? **[20]**

Q8) Discuss the appointment of All India Bar committee of 1951 and its report of 1953. **[20]**

P.T.O.

Q9) Write notes on any two :

[20]

- a) Sadar Adalats
- b) Cossijurah case
- c) Courts of Circuit
- d) The disciplinary action against Advocates for misconduct under the Advocates Act, 1961.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1012

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 43
B.S.L/B.A.LL.B
Second Year of Five Year Law Course
403 : LAW OF CONTRACT - II
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - IV)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, answer any five questions.*
- 2) Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Define Contract of Indemnity. Explain the rights of the Indemnity Holder. Distinguish between Contract of Indemnity and Contract of Guarantee.

Q2) Discuss in detail the essentials of bailment. Substantiate your answer with appropriate case laws.

Q3) Explain the features of contract of Agency. Elaborate the essentials of a valid ratification.

Q4) “A person who is neither the owner, nor having the authority from the owner for pledging the goods, but having possession with the owner’s consent can make a valid pledge”. Comment.

Q5) Is registration of a partnership firm compulsory? What is the procedure for the registration of a firm? What are the consequences of non - registration of a firm?

Q6) Elaborate on the rules regarding delivery of goods.

Q7) Discuss the rights and duties of the agent.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the position of a minor in a partnership firm.

Q9) Write short notes : (Any Two)

- a) General Lien and Particular Lien
- b) Contract of sale and Agreement to Sell
- c) Stoppage of goods in transit
- d) Hire - Purchase Agreement



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1013

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 51
B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B
Third Year of Five Year Law Course
FAMILY LAW - I
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - V)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 10 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.*
- 2) The remaining questions carry 16 marks each and out of them attempt any five.*

Q1) Discuss in detail the sources of Hindu Law.

Q2) Discuss and distinguish between void and voidable marriage under The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Q3) State the powers and kinds of guardians under Muslim Law.

Q4) Discuss in detail the grounds of divorce under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.

Q5) Explain the provisions of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 regarding maintenance to a female Hindu.

Q6) Discuss in detail the law relating to 'Dower' under Muslim Law.

P.T.O.

Q7) State the object and main provisions of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Q8) Explain the provisions regarding the solemnization of marriage under the special Marriage Act, 1954.

Q9) Explain the various grounds of divorce under the Indian Divorce (amendment) Act 2001.

Q10) Answer any four giving reasons :

- a) A and B both Parsi married under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 without performing Ashirward ceremony. Is their marriage valid?
- b) Aashish, a Hindu male wants to marry his sister's daughter. Advise him.
- c) Suleman, a Muslim husband, divorces his wife - Sultana, by Talaq - ul - Biddat. After one month he wants to remarry her. Can he do so?
- d) 'Sudhir and sudha aged 18 and 15 respectively married in a temple performing saptapadi'. Is their marriage valid.
- e) Stela a christian wife files for divorce against her husband on the ground of bigamy will she succeed?



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1014

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -52
B.S.L./B.A.LL.B.
(Third Year of Five Years Law Course)
LAW OF CRIMES
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - V)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are Compulsory.*
- 2) *Question No. 1 to 5 carry 16 marks each. Question No. 6 carry 20 marks.*

Q1) Explain fully the offence of Rape in the light of provisions under the Indian Penal Code, 1860

OR

Discuss the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Q2) Define 'Crime' and discuss the various stages in the commission of a crime.

OR

Explain the provisions of theft and extortion under the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Distinguish between them with appropriate illustrations.

Q3) Explain the essential elements of offence of kidnapping and abduction.

OR

Explain the offences relating to marriage.

Q4) Explain the Right of Private Defence of body under 'General exceptions' of Indian Penal Code.

P.T.O.

OR

What is Mischief? Discuss in detail the provisions related to Mischief under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Q5) Write Short Notes on any two :

- a) Outraging modesty of a woman.
- b) Grievous Hurt.
- c) Kinds of Punishment.
- d) Cruelty by husband

Q6) Answer any four by giving reasons :

- a) 'A' and 'B', being joint owners of a horse, 'A' takes the horse out of 'B's possession. 'A' later on sells the horse and appropriates the whole proceeds to his own use. Discuss liability of 'A'.
- b) 'X' instigates 'Y' to murder 'Z'. 'Y' refuses to do so. Will 'X' be still liable? Explain his liability.
- c) 'A' holds 'Z' down and fraudulently takes 'Z' s money and jewels from 'Z' s clothes without 'Z' s consent. Discuss 'A' s liability.
- d) 'X' and 'Y' go to murder 'Z'. 'X' stood on guard with a spear in hand but did not hit 'Z' at all. 'Y' killed 'Z'. Discuss liability of 'X'.
- e) 'A' voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to 'Z' intending to cause wrongful loss to 'Z'. What offence 'A' has committed?



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1015

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 53
BSL/B.A. LL.B
Third Year of Five Year Law Course
LABOUR LAWS
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - V)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Enumerate the Authorities constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for prevention and settlement of Industrial disputes. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Strikes and Lock - outs'. When does strikes and lockouts become illegal under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? What are the punishments provided under the Act for illegal strikes and lock - outs?

Q2) Define 'Industrial Dispute' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Explain when an 'Individual Dispute' becomes an industrial dispute under the Act. **[15]**

OR

Define 'Retrenchment' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with the help of decided cases and examine the conditions precedent for valid retrenchment.

Q3) Who is a Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923? Discuss the provisions of the act regarding their Appointments and Powers. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the various benefits payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. What exactly is the meaning of the expression "accident arising out of and in the course of employment?"

P.T.O.

Q4) State the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948. Attempt any four of the following : **[20]**

- a) Scope & features of the Act.
- b) Authorities under the Act.
- c) Definition of 'Factory'.
- d) Powers and duties of inspectors.
- e) Employment of Young Persons
- f) Penal Provisions

Q5) State and examine the powers of the E.S.I. Corporation, Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council under the E.S.I. Act, 1948. **[15]**

OR

What is the Employee's State Insurance Fund? Discuss the provisions regarding the purpose on which the fund may be spent? What are the benefits insured under the E.S.I. Act, 1948?

Q6) Examine the main features of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. Highlight the provisions regarding deduction from wages under the Act. **[10]**

OR

Discuss the provisions of Payment of Wages Act, 1936 regarding the Penalties for various offences.

Q7) Write note on any one of the following : **[10]**

- a) Discuss the concept of wages and types of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- b) Powers of the inspector under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1016

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 54

**B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V)
(Third Year of Five Years Law Course)
Trust, Equity & Fiduciary Relationships
(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (a))**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Discuss the liabilities and rights of Beneficiary under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. **[15]**

OR

Define Trust. What do you understand revocation of Trust? When a trust is Revoked?

Q2) Define Trust. What do you understand by obligation in the nature of trust?[15]

OR

Under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 what are the Rights and Powers of the Trustee?

Q3) Explain any two :-

[10]

- a) Kinds of Trust
- b) Trust and Bailment
- c) Trust and Mortgage

P.T.O.

Q4) What are the Provisions made for filing a suit against trust? [15]

OR

Elaborate the Procedure and Powers of charity commissioner to frame, amalgamate and modify schemes.

Q5) Define the term “Public Trust” & Discuss the Provision relating to Suspension, Removal & Dismissal of trustee of a Public Trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. [15]

OR

Explain the Provision of Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 relating to Budget, Account & Audit?

Q6) Write a Short Notes on any two :- [15]

- a) Doctrine of Cyprus
- b) Wakf
- c) Offences & Penalties

Q7) Explain the origin & development of equity? [15]

OR

Explain the following :-

- a) Equity follow the Law
- b) Delay Defeat Equities



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1017

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -55

B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B. (Semester - V)
Third Year of Five Year Law Course
CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY
(2003 Pattern) (Optional)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Define Criminology. Whether Criminology is a science? Explain its nature, scope and Practical utility. **[16]**

OR

Examine the Neo - classical, and Classical schools of Criminology, and their contribution to the development of modern criminology.

Q2) Discuss the magnitude of the offence of “White Collar Crime” in the context of the consequences and dangers to the society. What are the legal measures taken in India to control this crime? **[16]**

OR

Critically evaluate Bonger’s theory of crime causation.

Q3) Explain fully the Role of Police in ‘Administration of Justice’. Discuss the traditional and modern role of the Police. **[16]**

OR

Trace the evolution of the Open Prison system. Discuss the merits and demerits of the system in India.

P.T.O.

Q4) Analyze the various theories of punishment and their applicability in modern administration of criminal justice. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the contribution of the Supreme Court in developing the rights of prisoners with the help of relevant cases.

Q5) Explain various kinds of punishment. **[16]**

OR

“Organized crime is unlawful misadventure which is carried on by a boss, his lieutenants & operators who form a hierarchical structure for a specific period”.
Comment.

Q6) Short Notes (Any Two) **[20]**

- a) Theory of Differential Association
- b) Recidivism
- c) Drug abuse and legal sanction
- d) Salient features of Probation of Offenders Act.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1018

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -56

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B

Third Year of Five Year law Course

WOMEN & LAW & LAW RELATING TO THE CHILD

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper (III)) (Semester - V)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

SECTION - I

(Women and Law)

Q1) Explain the need for Uniform Civil Code with the help of land mark cases. **[15]**

OR

Explain in detail a scheme of Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

Q2) How does the constitution of India safeguard the rights of Women. **[15]**

OR

State the object and important provisions of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Q3) Write a note on any two **[20]**

- a) National Commission for Women.
- b) Reservation of seats for women in Local Bodies.
- c) 'Sexual harassment of Women' & The law.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II
(Child and Law)

Q4) Discuss the object and important features of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. **[15]**

OR

State the legal control over child labour under the Child Labour (Prevention and Regulating) Act, 1987.

Q5) Enumerate the provisions of C.P.C. 1908 dealing with the child under litigation. **[15]**

OR

State the Constitutional protection for children in India.

Q6) Write a notes on any two **[20]**

- a) Social and Legal status of child.
- b) Human Rights of Children.
- c) 'Restraint on child marriage' and The law.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1019

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] -57

B.S.L./B.A. LL.B.

Third Year of Five Year Law Course (Semester - V)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Optional Paper)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidate:

- 1) Question no. 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any five of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) What is the New International Economic Order what is its role and function in the international Economic law? **[16]**

Q2) Explain the nature, scope and development of International Economic law.**[16]**

Q3) Explain the significance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its contribution to the international economic law (UNCTAD) **[16]**

Q4) What are the type and role of foreign investment in International Economic Law? What is the role of the World Bank in the development of International Economic Law? **[16]**

Q5) What are the mechanisms for the settlement of disputes under International Economic Law? **[16]**

Q6) Discuss the salient features of General Agreements on General Traiffs and Trade (GATT) 1994. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) State the significance and salient features of the World Intellectual Property Organisation. **[16]**

Q8) What is the role and function of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) **[16]**

Q9) Write short notes (Any two) **[20]**

- a) Theories of International Law.
- b) WTO and Trading System.
- c) GATT - Basic Principles and Core Concepts.
- d) International Finance Corporation (IFC).



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1020

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 61
B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B.
Third Year of Five Years Law Course
FAMILY LAW - II
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VI)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Discuss the different rules governing will under Muslim personal law. **[16]**

OR

Define wakf. Explain the various essential elements of valid wakf.

Q2) Explain the provisions relating female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act 1956. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the special provisions relating to Parsi dying intestate.

Q3) Explain the significance of pious obligation before and after the Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005. **[16]**

OR

Define domicile. Explain briefly the principles relating to domicile under the Indian Succession Act 1925.

Q4) Discuss the general provisions relating to right of child in the womb, presumption in case of simultaneous death and disqualified heirs with respect to Hindu succession. **[16]**

P.T.O.

OR

Explain the general principles relating to Muslim inheritance.

Q5) Write a note on any three **[18]**

- a) Privileged will.
- b) Demonstrative legacy
- c) Mode of partition.
- d) Muttawali
- e) Self - Acquired property

Q6) Answer the following with reasons (Any three) **[18]**

- a) X Parsi male dies intestate leaving behind his two sons, three daughters and widow. Distribute the property among his heirs.
- b) A female Hindu dies intestate leaving her husband, father, mother, brother, two sons and one daughter. Distribute the property among her legal heirs.
- c) A christian dies leaving widow, two sons and two daughters. Distribute the property.
- d) A bequest is made to A or B. A dies after the date of the will and before the testator. Who is entitle to the legacy?



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1021

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 62
B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B.
Third Year of Five Years Law Course
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VI) (Paper - 18)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining, answer any five questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) 'The preamble of the Constitution of India does not constitute an operative part of the Indian Constitution, yet it serves several important purposes'. Comment.

Q2) The word 'minority' has not been defined under the Constitution however rights of the minorities form an important component of Part III of the Constitution. Discuss the statement with appropriate judicial decisions.

Q3) Elaborate the concept of secularism and its relationship with the right to freedom of religion under the Indian Constitution.

Q4) The expression, 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of laws' do not mean the same thing even if there may be much in common between them. Discuss.

Q5) Explain the jurisdiction of the High Courts as embodied under the Constitution.

P.T.O.

Q6) 'Article 20 confers Constitutional protection to persons charged with crime'. Explain the statement with appropriate judicial pronouncements.

Q7) The distribution of the legislative power between the centre and the states is the most important characteristic of a federal Constitution. Critically analyse the statement in Indian Context.

Q8) Discuss the position of the President as envisaged in the Constitution.

Q9) Write short notes : (Any Two)

- a) Fundamental Duties.
- b) Election Commission
- c) Uniform Civil Code
- d) Doctrine of Severability



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1022

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 63

B.SL.LL.B. (Paper - 19)

LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1986

(Third Year of Five Year Law Course)

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VI)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 9 is compulsory which carries 20 Marks.*
- 2) *The remaining questions carry 16 Marks each out of them attempt any five.*

Q1) All civil wrongs are not Torts. Discuss.

Q2) State the master's liability for the action of servant in detail with the relevant case laws.

Q3) Defendant may be exempted from the tortious liability with the help of general defences in an action for tort. Give your opinion with recent judicial trends.

Q4) What are the various judicial and extra judicial remedies provided under Law of Torts?

Q5) Define Trespass to person. Distinguish Battery and Assault in detail.

Q6) Discuss the rule of Strict and Absolute Liability. State the difference between Strict and Absolute Liability with the help of appropriate case laws.

P.T.O.

Q7) Give the details about defendant's liability in case of defamation. How he could be exempted from the liability?

Q8) Write short notes on (any two)

- a) Res Ipsa Loquitor
- b) Liability for Malicious Proceedings
- c) Kinds of Nuisance

Q9) Discuss the object, composition and procedure of District, State and National Consumer Protection Council in detail under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

OR

Write in detail the composition, Jurisdiction, manner and procedure on admission of complaint of District forum under the consumer protection Act, 1986.



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1023

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5137] - 64

B.S.L. (Sem. - VI)

Practical Training III (Professional Ethics, Accountancy for lawyers & Bar Bench Relations)

(Third Year of Five Year Law Course)

(2003 Pattern) (New) (Paper - 20)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All the questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

SECTION - I

(Question No. 1 is compulsory and answer any two from the remaining)

Q1) Write a critical comment on any two. Give facts, issues raised, judgment and your comment : - **[20]**

- a) Vikas Deshpande V.Bar Council of India (2003) 1 SCC 384
- b) V.P. Kumarvelu V.Bar Council of India (1997) 4 SCC 266
- c) Shambhu Ram Yadav V.Hanumandas Khatri AIR 2001 SC 2509
- d) Radha Mohan Lal V.Rajasthan High Court (2003) 3 SCC 427

Q2) Trace the development of Legal Profession in India. **[15]**

Q3) Discuss the duties of an advocate towards his client and court. **[15]**

Q4) What is Professional Misconduct? Explain the powers and procedure to be followed by disciplinary committee of State Bar Council in case of a complaint of Professional Misconduct made against an advocate. **[15]**

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

Q5) Discuss any two of the following with reference to the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 :- **[20]**

- a) Meaning and kinds of Contempt of Court.
- b) Nature and Features of Contempt Proceedings.
- c) Defences available to Contemner in civil and Criminal Contempt.

SECTION - III

(Answer any two of the following questions) **[30]**

Q6) From the following ledger balances Prepare Trial Balance of Shri Uday Singh as on 31st March 2016

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
Good will	40,000	Opening Stock	27,000
Salary	7,000	Sundry Debtors	31,500
Carriage	5,500	Sundry Creditors	66,000
Advertisement	4,800	Land & Building	70,000
Electricity Charges	1650	Bank Overdraft	35,000
Purchases	78,500	Cash in hand	24,500
Sales	1,52,500	Rent	9,000
Capital	1,40,000	Furniture	2,0,000
Plant & Machinery	60,000	Printing & Stationery	10,200
General Expenses	2200	Discount allowed	2300
Trade Expenses	3000	Discount Received	3650

Q7) Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31st December 2015 from the following information.

Bank balance as per cash book showed a favourable balance Rs. 27,000 but pass book was showing some other balance.

- a) Cheques issued for Rs. 15,000 in the month of December but cheques of Rs. 5000 presented for payment in January 2016.
- b) Cheques paid into bank for collection Rs. 19,000 in December but cheque of Rs. 9,000 only credited by Bank

- c) Our debtor directly deposited Rs. 5000 into the bank but not recorded in the cash book.
- d) Bank passed the following entries in the Pass book in December 2015 but no corresponding entry was made in the cash Book.
 - i) Bank credited Interest Rs. 1,500
 - ii) Interest on fixed Deposit collected by Bank Rs. 1,000
 - iii) Bank debited Rs. 200 for Bank Charges and Rs. 100 for dishonor charges.

Q8) Write Short Notes on the following :

- a) Advantages of Double Entry Book Keeping System.
- b) Subsidiary Books.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1024

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 71
B.S.L./B.A.LL.B.
(Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course)
LAW OF EVIDENCE
(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VII) (Paper - 21)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Explain the law relating to competency and compellability of witnesses. **[16]**

OR

What is meant by Burden of Proof? Discuss the Law relating to Burden of proof.

Q2) Accomplice is untrustworthy of credit unless corroborated in material particulars. Explain. **[16]**

OR

Discuss the law relating to exclusion of oral by documentary evidence.

Q3) Explain the relevancy of Character Evidence. **[16]**

OR

All Confessions are admissions but all admissions are not confessions. Discuss.

P.T.O.

Q4) Evidence may be given of facts in issue and of relevant facts. Explain. [16]
OR

Explain the Law relating to Examination of Witnesses.

Q5) Discuss in detail the concept of circumstantial evidence and state its evidentiary value. [16]

OR

Discuss the relevancy of Motive, Preparation and Previous or subsequent conduct.

Q6) Write Notes on (Any two) [20]

- a) Dumb Witness.
- b) Conclusive Proof
- c) Hostile Witness
- d) Electronic Evidence



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1025

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 72
B.S.L./B.A. LL.B.
(Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course)
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper - 22)
(Including Laws for Protection of Wild Life and Other Living
Animal Welfare)
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory. Out of remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) Question 1 Carries 20 Marks. The remaining Questions carry 16 mark each.*

Q1) Write notes on any two :

- a) Green House Effect.
- b) Salient Valley Project
- c) Scheme of Environment protection Act, 1986.

Q2) Explain the Precautionary Principle and its application by illustrating through relevant cases.

Q3) Describe the object and main features of the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

Q4) Explain the Constitutional provisions in respect of Right to Life and Environment Protection.

P.T.O.

Q5) Write Short notes on

- a) Nairobi Declaration
- b) Fundamental Duties and Environment Protection

Q6) Explain the concept of Sustainable Development and the Judicial attempt to recognize the same through important cases.

Q7) Write at length the Rio Declaration and its effect on Indian Environmental Law.



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1026

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 73

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII)

Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 23)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Explain the nature and concept of Human Rights. State the importance and classification of Human Rights. **[15]**

OR

Discuss UDHR as the standard to determine the Human Rights.

Q2) Examine the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has Lead Path for the development of Societies. **[15]**

OR

Elucidate the provisions of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Indian Constitution.

Q3) Write short notes on any two : **[10]**

- a) Minority Rights
- b) Rights of old age person
- c) Right to Education

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain the Nature, Scope and Present day position of International Law. [15]

OR

Discuss the various Sources of International Law and Treaty as an Important Sources of International Law.

Q5) Examine the Significance of Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties. Write the methods for Interpretation of Treaties. [15]

OR

Explain State responsibility and discuss the kinds of State responsibility.

Q6) Discuss the Coercive Settlement of International disputes with reference to the provisions of UN charter. [15]

OR

Explain the aim, purposes and principles of UNO. Has the UNO achieve the goals for which it was establish.

Q7) Write notes on any two : [15]

- a) Calvo - Clause
- b) War Crime
- c) Hijacking
- d) Terrorism



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1027

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 74

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VII)

(Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course)

ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE

DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 8 is compulsory and answer any five from the remaining.*
- 2) *Question no. 8 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Discuss the provisions relating to 'Making of an Arbitration Award' under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Q2) Consumer Protection Act, 1986 envisages a three - tier grievance redressal system. Comment.

Q3) What are the essential features of an 'arbitration agreement' under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

Q4) Explain the role of LokAdalat for the settlement of dispute under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Q5) Describe the powers of Court and Arbitral Tribunal to grant interim measures under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the purpose of Administrative Tribunals. Describe related constitutional provisions in detail.

Q7) Explain the procedure for appointment of Conciliator, also discuss the role of conciliator under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Q8) Write a note on any two :

- a) Foreign Award
- b) Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal
- c) Powers of Family Court
- d) Power of court to refer parties to arbitration.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1207

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137]-81

B.S.L/B.A. LL.B.

Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course

JURISPRUDENCE

(2003 Pattern) (Semester - VIII)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 9 is compulsory; out of remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) The theory of Natural Law has witnessed various changes in its growth and grown with the changing time. State and illustrate its impact on the Indian Legal System. **[16]**

Q2) Critically discuss Austin's Theory of 'Command of the Sovereign' in the context of a politically organized society. Discuss its relevance in modern legal system. **[16]**

Q3) "Jurisprudence is not only knowledge of law, but also a mode to understand the context of law in which it is to be used." Comment. **[16]**

Q4) Discuss 'Pure Theory of Law' with relevant case laws. **[16]**

Q5) Write a critical note on Scandinavian realism. **[16]**

Q6) Administration of Justice has at its roots certain cardinal principles common to all legal system. Discuss the notion of Administration of Justice in Criminal Matters. **[16]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the characteristics of Legal Rights and kinds of rights. **[16]**

Q8) Discuss custom as a source of law. Explain characteristics of valid custom. **[16]**

Q9) Write notes on any two: **[20]**

- a) Acquisition of possession
- b) Negligence
- c) Corporate personality
- d) Characteristics of Ownership
- e) Difference between ratio decidendi and obiter dicta



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1028

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 82

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII)

(Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course)

**PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
ACT AND EASEMENT ACT
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining questions, answer any five questions.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

- Q1)** Whether the 'Property can be transferred in favour of an Unborn Person'? Discuss with the help of relevant Provision.
- Q2)** Explain the Doctrine of 'Election' with the help of appropriate illustration.
- Q3)** State and Explain the Meaning & Scope of 'Doctrine of Part Performance' incorporated under the Act.
- Q4)** Define 'Sale' & 'Contract of Sale'. State how Sale is made and discuss the Rights & Liabilities of Seller and Buyer before and after completion of sale.
- Q5)** What is 'Mortgage'? Discuss the Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee.

P.T.O.

Q6) Define the term 'Lease'. State and Explain the Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee.

Q7) Write Short Note on :

- a) Condition Restraining Alienation
- b) Charge

Q8) Define the term 'Exchange'. State and Explain the Rights and Liabilities of Parties to an Exchange and distinguish between 'Exchange' and 'Sale'.

The Indian Easements Act, 1882

Q9) Write short Notes on : (Any Two)

- a) Essentials of Easement
- b) Extinction of Easements
- c) Disturbance of Easements
- d) License when Deemed Revoked



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P1029

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 83
B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VIII)
Fourth Year of Five Year Law Course
COMPARATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question 8 is compulsory and carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any five questions out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Define Comparative law. Discuss its importance in the legal system.

Q2) Write Note on :

- a) Comparative law and Private International Law
- b) Comparative law and Public International Law.

Q3) Discuss Law of Torts within the dimensions of Comparative law.

Q4) Comparative law plays an important role in the construction and proper interpretation of the domestic law. Comment on this statement.

Q5) Discuss the legal history of Roman Legal System.

Q6) Studying comparative law demands that the comparativist must look out and beyond so as to build a better legal system. Comment.

P.T.O.

Q7) State the importance of Statute in any legal system. Also comment upon the different groupings of legal system by the different jurists.

Q8) Write notes on any two :

- a) Common law family
- b) Romanistic family
- c) Germanic family
- d) Vicarious liability and strict liability.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1030

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 84

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII)

(4th Year of 5 Years Law Course)

INSURANCE LAW

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 28) (Optional Paper(B))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) What is Insurance? State and explain the elements of Contract of Insurance. **[16]**

OR

Discuss how insurance is important for individuals, organization, industry and the economy.

Q2) Explain with examples the doctrine of proximate cause. **[16]**

OR

Explain how a contract of fire insurance is formed; Discuss the important contract law principles applicable to it.

Q3) Discuss with reference to the provisions of the Insurance Act and Regulations made by IRDA, the appointment of Insurance Agents And their Rights, Duties, Functions (Including Corporate Agents) **[16]**

OR

What is a nomination? How is it made? Distinguish with reference to insurance between a nomination, an assignment and succession to property.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain the legislative schemes of the personal injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act 1963 **[16]**

OR

What is the importance of Public Liability Insurance Act? State its essential provisions.

Q5) Write note with reference to Motor Vehicle Act (Any Two) : **[16]**

- a) Motor Accident Claims tribunal
- b) Hit and Run cases
- c) Certificate of insurance
- d) Importance and necessity for insurance against third party risk.

Q6) Write short note on (Any Four) : **[20]**

- a) General insurance corporation of India.
- b) Proposal
- c) Life insurance corporation of India.
- d) Insurable Risks
- e) Utmost good faith
- f) Cover notes
- g) Pure risks
- h) Section 45 of insurance act (avoiding life insurance policy after 2 years for misstatement)



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1208

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137]-85

B.S.L/B.A.LL.B (Semester - VIII)
Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course
CONFLICT OF LAW (Optional (C))
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question number 9 is compulsory. It carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any five out of the remaining. Each question carries 16 marks.*

Q1) Define Private International Law. How does it differ from Public International Law? Explain the modern theories of Private International Law.

Q2) What do you understand by 'domicile'? Differentiate between domicile of choice and domicile of origin referring to judicial decisions.

Q3) Examine the issues under Private International Law relating to inter- country adoptions. Explain the provisions of the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption, 1993.

Q4) "The problem of ascertaining the 'lexcausae' is more perplexing in the case of contracts than in any other topic". Comment.

Q5) To what extent do the Indian courts recognise decrees of divorce by a foreign court?

Q6) Explain the provisions relating to Negotiable Instrument under Indian and English Private International Law.

P.T.O.

Q7) Examine the concept of Public Policy as a limit on the application of Foreign Laws with the help of case laws.

Q8) Discuss the application of “Lex Situs” rule in respect of immovable property under Indian and English Private International law.

Q9) Write notes on ANY TWO:

- a) Jurisdiction in action in personam
- b) Stages in Conflict of laws
- c) Philips v. Eyre
- d) UNCITRAL Model of Cross Border Insolvency, 1999



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P1031

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 86

**B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - VIII)
Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS
(2003 Pattern) (Optional - D)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Total number of questions 5 and all are compulsory.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks i.e. 20 each.*

Q1) Examine the law relating to authorship and ownership of Copyright. Also describe the provisions relating to International copyright.

OR

Explain the works in which copyright subsists. Discuss the idea - expression dichotomy in the light of *R.G. Anand v. Deluxe Films* [(1978) 4 SCC 118].

Q2) Explain the procedure for grant and sealing of patent in India.

OR

Explain the provisions relating to surrender and revocation of Patent.

Q3) “Distinctiveness or capable of distinguishing is the criteria to register trade mark in India.” Analyse with the help of absolute and relative grounds for registration of trade mark.

OR

Explain the provisions for assignment and transmission of trade mark.

P.T.O.

Q4) Define “Copyright in registered design” under Designs Act, 2000. How it differs from copyright in work? Also state the acts which amount to piracy of registered designs and remedies thereof.

OR

“Intellectual Property system protects and promotes investment and economic growth of a country.” Analyse.

Q5) Write short notes on Any Four :-

- a) Performers Rights
- b) Copyright Society
- c) Infringement of patent
- d) Patent of addition
- e) Well known trade marks
- f) Intellectual Property Appellate Board
- g) Protection of Plant Varieties
- h) Geographical Indications.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1032

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 87

B.S.L./ B.A. LL.B. (Semester - VII & VIII)

Fourth Year of Five Years Law Course

Public Interest Lawyering, Legal aid and Para - Legal Services

(Paper - 27)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question no. 9 is compulsory. Out of the remaining attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *Question no. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Define the term Public Interest Litigation. Discuss the development of Environmental Jurisprudence through the Public Interest Litigation in India.

Q2) Explain the concept of legal aid. Discuss in detail the constitutional and statutory provisions regarding legal aid.

Q3) Explain the role of Non Governmental Organisations in the protection of Human Rights and Consumer matters.

Q4) What is the meaning of Para Legal Training? State and discuss the advantages of Para Legal Training.

Q5) Evaluate the development of Legal system in India from Panchayat Raj to Legal Aid by Courts.

Q6) Discuss the provisions of Permanent Lok Adalat under Legal Services Authorities act, 1987.

P.T.O.

Q7) Explain in detail the composition, power and functions of State Legal Service Authority under Legal Service authorities Act, 1987.

Q8) Discuss the use of computers in Legal Educations. How computers are useful for Legal Profession?

Q9) Write notes (any two)

- a) Malimath committee.
- b) Entitlement of Legal Services.
- c) Legal Literacy
- d) Amicus Curiae



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1033

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 91

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX & X)

(Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course)

The Code of Civil Procedure & Limitation Act

(2003 Pattern) (Paper - 29)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 1 is compulsory, out of the remaining attempt any Five.*
- 2) *Question No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Discuss Any Four with reference to the Limitation Act 1963. **[20]**

- a) Easement by Prescription.
- b) Condo nation of Delay
- c) Effect of fraud or mistake
- d) Adverse Possession.
- e) Continuing breach and Tort

Q2) State and Explain the classification of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts. **[16]**

Q3) Explain the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 regarding Particulars to be contained in Plaint. **[16]**

Q4) Explain the Principle of Res - Judicata? Distinguish it with res - subjudice.**[16]**

P.T.O.

- Q5)** What is Inter - Pleader Suit? Explain the provisions of the code of Civil Procedure 1908. **[16]**
- Q6)** Discuss the provisions regarding Injunction and what are the grounds on which court can grant Injunction? **[16]**
- Q7)** Explain the powers of Civil Court for appointment of Receiver under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and Discuss the powers and functions of the Receiver. **[16]**
- Q8)** Explain the provisions relating to a Suit by or against Government. **[16]**
- Q9)** Write Short Notes on Any Four. **[16]**
- a) Written Statement
 - b) Modes of Service of Summons
 - c) Joinder and Misjoinder of parties to suit
 - d) Caveat u/s 148 A
 - e) Revision



Total No. of Questions : 7]

SEAT No. :

P1034

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5137] - 92

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - IX)

(Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course)

**LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL
LAWS
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

SECTION - I

Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999

Q1) Discuss the grounds under which the Landlord is entitled to recover possession from the tenant under section 16 of the Act. **[15]**

OR

What are the special provision under the rent control Act for recovery of possession in certain cases under section 23 and 24 of the Act?

Q2) Write short notes on any Three : **[15]**

- a) Appointment of competent authority
- b) Tenancy agreements to be compulsory registered
- c) Definition of tenant
- d) Appeal
- e) Provisions as to cutting off or withholding the essential supply or service.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966

Q3) What are Record of Rights? What is mean by mutation entry? What particulars are required to be included in the Record of Rights? How far entries in the Record of Rightspresumed to be correct? **[15]**

OR

Write a detailed note on Assessment and Settlement of land revenue of lands used for Non Agricultural purpose.

Q4) Write short notes on any Three : **[15]**

- a) Relinquishment of land
- b) Alluvial land
- c) Grant of land
- d) Survey officer
- e) Crooked boundaries

SECTION - III

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948

Q5) Write a detailed note on ‘Certificated Landlord’ and ‘Excluded tenant’ with reference to section 33A and 33C of the Act. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the provisions for termination of tenancy by landlords who are or have been serving members of the Armed forces and for the purchase of their lands by tenants.

Q6) Write any Three of the following : **[15]**

- a) Restriction on transfer of lands
- b) Power of Manager
- c) Duties of Mamlatdar
- d) Agricultural lands Tribunal
- e) Definition of Agriculture

SECTION - IV

The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holding) Act, 1961

Q7) Write short notes on any Two -

[10]

- a) Submission of returns
- b) Class of land
- c) Appeal before Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal
- d) Distribution of surplus land



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1035

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 93

**B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IX)
Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question no. 9 is compulsory; Out of the remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) What do you mean by Statutory Interpretation? Why a statute needs interpretation? Discuss the objects of interpretation of statutes. [16]

Q2) Penal statutes should be construed strictly. Discuss [16]

Q3) Write a critical note on internal aids to the construction. [16]

Q4) Write a detailed note on subsidiary rules of interpretation. [16]

Q5) "Exclusion of jurisdiction of the court not to be readily inferred and such exclusion must either be explicit or clearly implied". Justify this statement along with relevant case laws. [16]

Q6) Remedial statutes are also known as welfare, beneficial or social justice oriented legislations. Write a detailed note on principle of interpretation applicable to these statutes. [16]

P.T.O.

Q7) Examine the rules of interpretation of constitutional documents as developed by courts of India. **[16]**

Q8) State and explain the principles governing expiry and repeal of statutes with the help of suitable cases. **[16]**

Q9) Write short notes on any four of the following : **[20]**

- a) Document (Under the General Clauses Act, 1897)
- b) Parliamentary history
- c) Definition of Immovable property under the General clauses Act, 1897.
- d) Reference to other statutes
- e) Retrospective effect to substantive and procedural laws.
- f) Distinguish between : fee & tax, tax planning & evasion.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1036

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 94

B.S.L. / B.A. LL.B. (Semester - IX)
Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 9 is compulsory. Attempt any five questions out of the remaining.*
- 2) *Question No. 9 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Discuss the nature, scope and necessity of Administrative Law in today's modern circumstances.

Q2) Explain the Doctrine of 'Separation of Powers'. How it is incorporated in the Constitution of India?

Q3) "Delegated Legislation is a technique of modern administration – it is now regarded as useful, inevitable and indispensable". Discuss.

Q4) Discuss the Rule of *audi alteram partem* referring to leading cases.

Q5) Explain the concept of 'Administrative Discretion'. Discuss the grounds of judicial control of exercise of 'Administrative Discretion' in India.

Q6) Discuss various kinds of writs under the Indian Constitution and the grounds on which they could be issued.

P.T.O.

Q7) “The distinction between sovereign and non - sovereign functions of State has undergone a change in the recent past to hold the State liable in tort” - Discuss.

Q8) Discuss in detail the nature and scope of the ‘Right to Information’ conferred by the right to Information Act, 2005.

Q9) Write a short note on Any Two of the followings

- a) Legal status of Commission of Inquiry
- b) Lokpal
- c) Contractual Liability of State.
- d) Rule of Law.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1037

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 101

B.S.L/B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X)

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

**The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, the Juvenile
Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Probation
of Offenders Act, 1958
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question number 8 & 9 are compulsory. Attempt any five out of the remaining.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) State and explain the provisions regarding process to compel production of documents and things. **[16]**

Q2) Discuss various courts constituted by the CrPC along with their powers. **[16]**

Q3) What do you mean by arrest? Discuss the provisions regarding arrest of persons. **[16]**

Q4) What is charge? Can charge be altered? State the circumstances when an accused be charged with and tried at one trial for commission of more than one offence. **[16]**

Q5) Write notes on : **[16]**

- a) Reference and Revision
- b) Plea Bargaining
- c) Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrate

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain in detail the provisions regarding appeal against acquittal and appeal against inadequate sentence. **[16]**

Q7) Attempt the following (Any Two) : **[16]**

- a) Investigation, Inquiry and Trial
- b) Cognizance of Offences by Magistrate
- c) Order of Compensation and Costs.

Q8) Discuss the salient features of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. **[10]**

OR

Attempt the following :

- a) Order that may be passed regarding juvenile.
- b) Bail of Juvenile

Q9) Explain the role of Probation Officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. **[10]**

OR

Attempt the following :

- a) Power of Court to release certain offenders after Admonition
- b) Variation of Conditions of Probation.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1038

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 102
V - B.S.L. (Semester - X)
Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course
COMPANY LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 10 is compulsory. which carries 20 marks.*
- 2) Attempt any 5 out of the remaining; each of such questions carries 16 marks.*

Q1) What are the various characteristics of a Company? How is a Company different from the Partnership?

Q2) Discuss the contents of Memorandum of Association and the provisions for its alteration.

Q3) Discuss the role of Promoter in the formation of the company. Whether pre - incorporation contracts are binding on the company.

Q4) Define 'Shares'. Explain the nature and various types of shares.

Q5) Discuss the law relating to oppression and mismanagement.

Q6) Discuss various types of meetings and rules regarding conduct of an Annual General Meeting.

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the provisions related to Independent Director.

Q8) Discuss the kinds of Debentures.

Q9) Explain the provisions regarding winding - up of a Company.

Q10) Write notes on any two :

- a) Fixed and floating charges.
- b) Dividend
- c) Lifting of Corporate Veil.
- d) Doctrine of Indoor Management.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P1039

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 103

**Fifth Year B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - X)
DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING
(2003 Pattern)**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 10 is compulsory, out of the remaining attempt any five.*
- 2) *Question No. 10 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 16 marks each.*

Q1) Draft a plaint on behalf of plaintiff to file a suit for Specific Performance of Contract.

Q2) Draft a Notice Reply on behalf of the Respondant for the notice issued by Complainant Under consumer Protection Act for diffeciency in service.

Q3) Draft a Written Statement of Defense on behalf of defendant in the suit for Recovery of Money filed by the Plaintiff.

Q4) Draft a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution for the issue the directions to the Commissioner of Police to mandate of wearing Helmet while driving Two Wheeler.

Q5) Draft a Gift Deed in Favour of nephew of Self - acquired property situated within the limits of Pune Municipal Corporation

P.T.O.

Q6) Draft a Divorce petition on behalf of Husband against the wife for Dissolution of Marriage on the ground of Cruelty as per Hindu Marriage Act.

Q7) Draft a Special power of Attorney in favour of Developer for the Development of Agricultural Land situated at village Maval Tal. Haveli, District Pune.

Q8) Draft a Lease Deed on behalf of Shop Owner for the period of 05 years on rent, inclusion of clause of 10% increase / hike of rent at commencement of Every year.

Q9) Draft a Private Criminal Complaint for the offence of Cheating under section 415 of Indian Penal Code.

Q10) Draft an application for (Any two)

- a) To Revenue authority for wrong mutation entry.
- b) Adjournment due to illness of senior advocate.
- c) Delay can donation.



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1209

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137]-104

B.S.L./B.A.LL.B. (Semester - X)

Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course

LAW OF TAXATION (Optional Paper)

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) All Questions are compulsory.*
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Explain in brief the provisions relating to “Carry forward and set off of losses” under Income Tax Act 1961? **[15]**

OR

Enumerate any 3 deductions eligible to assessee under section 80 (Chapter VI-A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961? **[15]**

Q2) Enumerate transfers of capital assets exempt or not treated as transfer under capital gain? **[15]**

OR

What are various types of Income Tax Returns? What are the due dates for filing of the Return? What are the provision regarding Belated Return and Revised Return?

Q3) Explain the “Residential status of Individual” under Income Tax Act 1961? And how income is charged to tax on the basis of Residential status? **[15]**

Q4) Write short notes any Two from the following **[15]**

- a) Deemed profit chargeable as business income
- b) Receipts without consideration
- c) Block of Assets and depreciation
- d) Penalties

P.T.O.

Q5) Examine the provisions regarding Net Wealth and Assets under Wealth Tax Act, 1957. **[15]**

OR

Discuss the jurisdiction and powers of Wealth Tax Officer under Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

Q6) Explain any THREE with reference to Central Excise Act, 1944 **[25]**

- a) Excisable Goods
- b) Jurisdiction and Powers of settlement commission
- c) Manufacture and deemed manufacture
- d) Bonds under Central Excise Act
- e) Best Judgment Assessment



Total No. of Questions : 6]

SEAT No. :

P1040

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 105

V - B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - X)

**BANKING LAWS INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS
ACT**

(Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course)

(2003 Pattern) (Optional (b))

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All the questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

SECTION - I

(Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881)

Q1) Define a negotiable instrument and describe its main characteristics. **[17]**

OR

Explain the term 'holder in due course'. What are the privileges of holder in due course?

Q2) Write short notes on any three of the following : **[18]**

- a) Crossing of cheque after its issuance.
- b) Payment in due course
- c) Liability of acceptor for honor
- d) Restrictive endorsement
- e) When presentment of negotiable instrument is unnecessary.

P.T.O.

SECTION - II

(Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)

Q3) Explain the provisions of Prohibition of Acceptance of Deposits by Unincorporated Bodies. **[15]**

OR

What are the Businesses which the bank may transact and which may not transact under the Reserve Bank of India Act?

Q4) Write short notes on the following : (Any Four) **[20]**

- a) Returns
- b) Recovery of notes lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect
- c) National Housing Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund
- d) Power to issue search warrant
- e) Power of bank to depute its employees to other institutions.

SECTION - III

(Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

Q5) Discuss the provisions relating to 'Restriction on nature of Subsidiary companies' and 'Restrictions on loans and advances' under the Banking Regulation Act. **[15]**

OR

State and explain public examination of Directors and Auditors in case of speedy disposal of winding up proceeding under the Banking Regulation Act.

Q6) Write short notes on the following : (Any three) **[15]**

- a) Cash Reserve
- b) Disposal of non banking assets
- c) Accounts and balance - sheet
- d) Prohibition on common directors.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P1041

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 106
B.S.L./B.A.LL.B.
Fifth Year of Five Year Law Course
CO - OPERATIVE LAW
(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks :100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question No. 8 and 9 is compulsory.*
- 2) Attempt any five out of the remaining.*
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Explain in detail the various stages of growth and development of co - operative movement in India through five year plan. **[15]**

Q2) State the fundamental principles of co - operation which are incorporated in The Maharashtra Co-Operative Societies Act, 1960. **[15]**

Q3) Discuss the provision regarding audit, inquiry, inspection and supervision under The Maharashtra Co - Operative Societies Act, 1960. **[15]**

Q4) Define "Bye - Laws" & explain in detail procedure of amendment of bye - laws under The Maharashtra Co - Operative Societies Act, 1960. **[15]**

Q5) "Final authority of every society shall vest in the general body of members in general meeting" explain in detail. **[15]**

Q6) What are the different types of societies defined under The Maharashtra Co - Operative Societies Act, 1960. **[15]**

P.T.O.

Q7) Discuss the powers and duties of co - operative registrar under The Maharashtra Co - Operative Societies Act, 1960. **[15]**

Q8) What are the general liabilities of promoter as provided under The Maharashtra Ownership Flats Act, 1963? **[15]**

OR

Discuss rights, duties and liabilities of the apartment owner under The Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act, 1970.

Q9) Write any two short notes **[10]**

- a) Definition of apartment
- b) Definition of promoters
- c) General liabilities of flat taker
- d) Deed of declaration



Total No. of Questions : 8]

SEAT No. :

P3575

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137]-107

B.S.L./B.A. LL.B.

Fifth Year of Five Years Law Course

INVESTMENT AND SECURITIES LAWS

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

Question No. 8 carry 20 marks and is compulsory and answer any five out of remaining carrying 16 marks.

Q1) Explain the growth of the capital markets in India.

Q2) Write a note on the features of

- a) Debenture
- b) Redeemable debentures

Q3) Explain the delisting of securities. Explain the provisions of the Securities Contract and Regulation Act and the Companies Act with regard to the refusal of the stock exchange to list the shares.

Q4) What is prospectus? Enumerate its contents.

Q5) Explain the concepts of 'Corporatisation' and Demutualisation and discuss the procedure of corporatisation and demutualisation under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

Q6) Examine powers and functions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

Q7) Explain the concept of primary market. Who are the players of the primary market? What are the advantages to the issuing company if the shares are listed in the primary market?

P.T.O.

Q8) Write short notes on any two of the following:

- a) Investment by Foreign Financial Institutions and investment by Financial Institutions.
- b) Need for securities legislation and investor protection
- c) Broker in Secondary Market and Over the Counter Exchange of India
- d) Listing of shares
- e) Preference shares



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P3679

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[5137] - 1001

B.A. LL.B.(Semester - I)

First Year of Three Year Law Course

GENERAL ENGLISH - I

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) a) Use the following phrases and idioms in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (Any 10): **[10]**

- i) Beat about the bush.
- ii) In deep water.
- iii) Change one's mind.
- iv) Play fast and loose.
- v) In the air.
- vi) Back to back.
- vii) Bone up on.
- viii) A slap in the face.
- ix) Burn the midnight oil.
- x) Under fire.
- xi) Above board.
- xii) A white elephant.

P.T.O.

- b) Explain the following legal terms (Any 5): [10]
- i) Abettor.
 - ii) Arrest.
 - iii) Cheating.
 - iv) Damages.
 - v) Precedent.
 - vi) Tort.
 - vii) Recidivism.
- Q2) a) Do as directed (Any 10): [10]**
- i) Have you ever appeared before a court? (Give a short response)
 - ii) They will write a letter to you on Tuesday. (Change the voice)
 - iii) No man can change his nature in a day. (Make it interrogative)
 - iv) If you are not happy with the present job, you should leave it. (Use 'Unless')
 - v) You are requested to pay him back. (Add a question tag)
 - vi) Rohan looks happy today. (Make a yes-no question)
 - vii) As he was late in the class, he was slightly punished by the teacher. (Make it compound)
 - viii) They have proved his guilt. (Make it complex)
 - ix) She is more respectful than anybody in her family. (Change the degree)
 - x) He is smart and he works very hard. (Make it simple)

xi) How sorry he was when he heard the news! (Make it assertive)

xii) You make a plan. We will implement it. (Make it compound)

b) Report the following into indirect speech. [5]

Mother : What are you watching on TV?

Roma : I am watching a sitcom.

Mother : Is it interesting?

Roma : Yes, it is. There are many characters in the sitcom making mockery of each other.

Mother : How long will you be before the telly?

Roma : Just for half an hour, mom.

c) Correct the following sentences (Any 5): [5]

i) I am getting up at 6 o'clock every day.

ii) I will follow him wherever he will go.

iii) She needs an advice from you immediately.

iv) You were comfortable in that position, isn't it?

v) I have big respect for her ideas.

vi) I would prefer a cup of tea than a cup of coffee.

vii) I Wrote a book in a month's time.

Q3) a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: [10]

An appeal is a process by which a judgment/order of a subordinate Court is challenged before its superior court. An appeal can be filed only by a person who has been a party to the case before the subordinate court. However, at the death of such a person, his legal heirs and successors in interest may as well file or maintain an already filed appeal in many

matters. The person filing or continuing an appeal is called the appellant and the concerned court is termed as the appellate court. A party to a case does not have any inherent right to challenge the judgment/order of a Court before its Superior Court. An appeal can be filed only if it is specifically allowed by any law and has to be filed in the specified manner in the specified Courts.

The Supreme Court is mainly an appellate court and can entertain appeals both in the civil and criminal matters if certain specified requirements are met with. The appeals may be filed against the judgment/order of the various High Courts and as well as the subordinate courts.

An appeal can be filed against any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in a civil, criminal or other proceedings if the concerned High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Where such a certificate is given, any party in the case may appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that any such question has been wrongly decided.

The petition of appeal on the basis of the certificate by a High Court has to be presented within sixty days from the date of grant of the certificate of fitness. But in computing the period of limitation, time spent in obtaining a copy of the certificate and the order granting the said certificates is excluded. Furthermore, if the petition of appeal is delayed, the person filing the appeal may seek condonation of delay from the Supreme Court by explaining the reasons for the delay.

- i) What is an appeal?
- ii) Who can file an appeal?
- iii) What is the condition to file an appeal against the order or judgment of a High Court?
- iv) What is the limitation period for filing an appeal on the basis of a certificate from a High Court? And what is the remedy for the delayed filing of appeal?

- b) Read the following passage carefully and make notes on it. [10]

Chapter XV of Criminal Procedure Code with the title ‘Complaints to Magistrates’ contains four sections viz., 200 to 203 regarding examination of complainant, procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case, postponement of issue of process and dismissal of complaint. Sections 204 to 208 at Chapter XVI with the caption ‘Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates’ deal with the subsequent proceedings that would follow after cognizance is taken. It must be taken note of, in cases where a police report is submitted for taking cognizance, the Magistrate may resort to one of the three options:

- i) He may accept the report and take cognizance of the offence and issue process;
- ii) He may disagree with the report and drop the proceedings or
- iii) He may direct further investigation under subsection (3) of Section 156 and require the police to make a further report. In a case where the report on the other hand states that, in the opinion of the police, no offence appears to have been committed, the Magistrate has again three opinions viz.,
 - 1) He may accept the report and drop the proceedings;
 - 2) He may disagree with the report and by holding that there is sufficient ground for proceeding further, take cognizance of the case and issue process or
 - 3) He may direct further investigation to be made by the police under subsection 3 of Section 156.

- Q4)** a) Write a cohesive paragraph on any one of the following: [10]

- i) Pessimism versus optimism.
- ii) Time management.
- iii) Right to freedom of speech and expression.

- b) Write a letter of confirmation of the participation of your college team in cultural programmes to be held in your town. [10]

OR

Write a letter to a popular newspaper in your town about the compulsion of wearing helmets. [10]

Q5) a) Write a précis of the following passage:

[10]

It is a well-known fact that the independence of the judiciary is the basic requisite for ensuring a free and fair society under the rule of law. Rule of law that is responsible for good governance of the country can be secured through unbiased judiciary.

The doctrine of Separation of Powers which was brought into existence to draw upon the boundaries for the functioning of all the three organs of the state, Legislature, Executive and the Judiciary, provides for a responsibility to the judiciary to act as a watchdog and to check whether the executive and the legislature are functioning within their limits under the Constitution and not interfering in each other's functioning. This task given to the judiciary to supervise the doctrine of separation of powers cannot be carried on in true spirit if the judiciary is not independent in itself. An independent judiciary supports the base of doctrine of separation of powers to a large extent.

It is theoretically very easy to talk about the independence of the judiciary as for which the provisions are provided in our Constitution but these provisions introduced by the framers of our Constitution can only initiate towards the independence of the judiciary. The major task lies in creating a favourable environment for the functioning of the judiciary in which all the other state organs function in cooperation so that the independence of the judiciary can be achieved practically. The independence of the judiciary has also to be guarded against the changing economic, political and social scenario.

Whenever there is a talk regarding the independence of the judiciary, there is also a talk of the restrictions that must be imposed on the judiciary as an institution and on the individual judges that forms a part of the judiciary. In order to ensure smooth functioning of the system there must be a right blend of the two.

OR

Translate the following passage into Marathi/Hindi.

[10]

What amounts to domestic violence against women? -Domestic Violence is undoubtedly a human right issue where it is very important to know what actually leads to act of domestic violence. The most common causes for women stalking and battering include: exploitation of women for

demanding more dowry, discrimination of women, alienation of women's self-acquired property fraudulently, torture by husband and in-laws of the husband, arguing with the partner, refusing to have sex with the partner, neglecting children, going out of home without telling the partner, not cooking properly or on time, indulging in extra marital affairs, not looking after in-laws, cruelty by husband or in-laws mentally or physically, abusing & insulting by using vulgar language, sexual harassment, molestation, immoral traffic, rape, sodomy and all other inhuman acts. In all above stated causes women are subjected to torture and will be considered as the aggrieved person. Usually violence takes place due to lack of understandings between the couple as well as in the family.

b) Summarise the following passage. [10]

To use a contemporary analogy, culture is the software of our lives, It is the program we live by, containing the rules that determine how we think and act. But it is also the malleable, rewritable script that we ourselves rework and recreate as we live and produce creative works and say and do creative things in our lives. *Culture* is a more inclusive term than *art*, another name for human creativity. Because it allows for everyday art and common creativity, that happens without frames or legitimizing institutions such as galleries or museums or concert halls. When girls take to body piercing and young men to tattooing as a way of "expressing" themselves, of distinguishing their identity from that of others amongst their peers or from their parents' culture, they are being creative culturally in this larger sense. Artists of everyday life, they are practicing an everyday aesthetics that has more to do with lived life than with the frames of institutional art. Indeed, Cultural Studies came into being in Britain in the 1960s and 1970s to a large degree as an examination of such creativity and of the ways it clashed with institutional, legitimate, or formal culture. Punk style, such scholars argued, was significant within the culture precisely because it sought to shatter culture understood as behaviour - determining norms. The most interesting tension in culture will occur at the frontier running through everyday life where the normative and the creatively dissonant collide. Normative culture must respect established forms and prescribed practices. It is our way of maintaining the stability of our civil life in communities. Creative culture has less respect for such things; indeed, it is defined as disrespect for whatever would make the new resemble the old. Culture in this sense is human life remaking itself anew every day. It is creative destruction as much as it is system maintenance through embedded normative prescription.



Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P3680

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 1002

I - B.S.L/B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I)

First Year of Five Years Law Course

HISTORY

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions of which Q. 1 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Each question carries equal marks.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) Write short notes on any four of the following:

[20]

- a) Kautilya's Arthshastra.
- b) Provincial administration in ancient India.
- c) Aurangzeb's religious policy.
- d) Court system under the Maratha rule.
- e) Woods dispatch of 1854.
- f) Doctrine of lapse.

Q2) Explain the nature, aims and functions of state in ancient India.

[20]

Q3) Describe the nature of law and legal institutions in ancient India.

[20]

Q4) Explain the Bhakti and Sufi movements.

[20]

Q5) Discuss critically the status and position of Hindu and Muslim women in medieval India.

[20]

P.T.O.

Q6) Discuss the various factors responsible for the development of nationalism in India. **[20]**

Q7) “Ripon was one of the Liberal Governor General of India”. Explain. **[20]**

Q8) Explain the impact of British rule on Indian economy with the theory of drain of wealth. **[20]**

Q9) Explain Socio-Religious movement of Prarthana Samaj. **[20]**



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P3681

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 1003

F.Y. B.A. LL.B. (Semester - I)

103 : ECONOMICS

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Question No. 1 is compulsory.*
- 2) *Attempt any four from the remaining.*
- 3) *Give diagrams wherever necessary.*

Q1) Write Short Notes on **Any Four**:

- a) Disguised Unemployment.
- b) International Monetary Fund.
- c) Causes of Poverty.
- d) Partnership Firm.
- e) National Income.
- f) Fixed Cost & Variable Cost.

Q2) Define & Explain the various elasticities of Demand.

Q3) Explain the causes of population explosion in India.

Q4) Define and explain the various types, causes & effect of Unemployment.

Q5) Explain the Features, Advantages & Disadvantages of Sole Proprietorship.

P.T.O.

Q6) Explain the functions of Reserve Bank of India.

Q7) What is Perfect Competition? Explain price and output determination in Short & Long run.

Q8) Explain the role & importance of Industrial sector in economic development.

Q9) Define & Explain the functions of Money.

Q10) Explain the role of Public Sector in India.



Total No. of Questions : 5]

SEAT No. :

P3682

[Total No. of Pages : 7

[5137] - 2001

I - B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II)

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

Q1) a) Analyse the process of the word formation and mention the category of word formation of the following words (Any 10): **[10]**

- i) Raindrops.
- ii) Biopic.
- iii) Megastore.
- iv) Daybreak.
- v) Signature.
- vi) Establishment.
- vii) Teeny wenny.
- viii) Fall.
- ix) L L.D.
- x) Alight.
- xi) Paper.
- xii) Heliport.

P.T.O.

- b) Give synonyms of the following words (Any 5): [5]
- i) Imbecility.
 - ii) Freedom.
 - iii) Exiguous.
 - iv) Detest.
 - v) Prohibit.
 - vi) Turbulence.
 - vii) Offensive.
- c) Give antonyms of the following (Any 5): [5]
- i) Poverty.
 - ii) Vicious.
 - iii) Wrath.
 - iv) Violate.
 - v) Skeptical.
 - vi) Abrupt.
 - vii) Probity.
- Q2) a)** Use the following phrases and set expressions in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (Any 10): [10]
- i) Stir up the hornet's nest.
 - ii) To burn one's fingers.
 - iii) To take up the gauntlet.
 - iv) Beat the air.

- v) Suo motu.
- vi) Onus probandi.
- vii) Mens rea.
- viii) Turn over a new leaf.
- ix) To upset the applecart.
- x) In rem.
- xi) Faux pas.
- xii) Put up with.

b) Give one word for the following expressions (Any 10) : **[10]**

- i) Money paid for securing freedom of a captive.
- ii) An imaginary name assumed by an author.
- iii) Refusal to be bound by a contract.
- iv) An earlier decision taken as an example.
- v) An act or omission punishable under criminal law.
- vi) Exclusive possession of the trade in specific commodity.
- vii) A right to hold and retain other's property until a claim is satisfied.
- viii) Something said or done without preparation.
- ix) A group of judges.
- x) Illegal use of public fund.
- xi) A handwritten copy.
- xii) With consent of all.

Q3) a) Use the following cohesive devices and sentence connectors in your own sentences so as to bring out their meaning clearly (Any 5) : **[5]**

- i) Because.
- ii) Till.
- iii) Whatever.
- iv) Otherwise.
- v) That.
- vi) Anyway.
- vii) Yet.

b) Correct the following sentences (Any 5) : **[5]**

- i) No sooner he heard the news, he returned.
- ii) Give attention to what I say.
- iii) They discussed about the issue.
- iv) My mother is ill all this week.
- v) I have passed graduation in 2005.
- vi) He promised that he will not be late.
- vii) Kindness as well as justice are to be our guide.

c) Summarise the following passage : **[10]**

The idea of Panchayati Raj was first mooted by Mahatma Gandhi. It was part of a three tier democracy- democracy at national level, democracy at state level and democracy at village level. It found place in the Constitution in the form of one of the Directive Principles of State policy. The Panchayati Raj is a system of Government based on villages as units and had attracted two contrasting and contradictory approaches in the Constituent Assembly. The aims to develop Panchayati Raj under the Constitution were three-fold: to foster involvement of the individuals throughout the nation in the process of democratic government, to gain the villager's participation in national development from the village level upwards and to lessen the burden of state administration through

decentralization. But, everything is not right with Panchayati Raj. The evils of immature democracy at state and national level elections are rampant in the Panchayati Raj elections too. The power and five years term is attracting politicalisation of Panchayati Raj system. One ill-impact of reservation for women had come out that even the illiterate domestic women are chosen and decisions are made by their husbands or some other relations. Let us believe that in the long run such discrepancies may be overcome and representative democracy will become reality of self-government at village level.

Q4) a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below : **[15]**

During the last few decades, the technological, political, and sociological changes have made the world a smaller place to inhabit and have transformed the world into a global village. India is known worldwide for her rich and supreme cultural heritage. The language, religion, food and arts are just some of the various aspects of Indian culture. In today's competitive world, it is essential to prepare the children for facing the world by their overall development. Bilingualism and biculturalism carry various advantages and improve abilities for children who grow up speaking a second language and learning and accepting the culture of another country. Bilingualism increases mental flexibility of children. Bilingual children may get two or more words for a single object, concept or idea and are more willing and able to learn a third language easily. Learning a second language and culture helps children in building self-esteem, creativity, problem-solving skills and math ability. Bilingual children maintain a strong sense of their own identity while developing sensitivity towards other people and cultures. A bicultural person is usually a bridge between two communities. Bicultural people, generally have one foot in each culture so they can function in two different worlds. There are two aspects of bilingualism and biculturalism: the positive side and the negative one. On the positive side, the foreign culture and language enrich the native culture and language and help to promote understanding among the people of the world and paves the way for bright career opportunities beyond linguistic or cultural limits. On the negative side, biculturalism may develop into a superior culture and an inferior culture. This is a very natural form of negativism due to globalization. The best way to avoid negativism in bilingualism and biculturalism is not by adopting a policy of isolation and protection of the native language and culture but by training the people to make the right choice when he/she adopts a foreign language or the aspects of the foreign culture.

- i) What has transformed the world into a global village?
 - ii) What are the advantages of bilingualism and biculturalism?
 - iii) What is the role of a bicultural person?
 - iv) Write about pros and cons of bilingualism and biculturalism.
 - v) What is the best way to avoid negativism in bilingualism and biculturalism?
- b) Choose the correct word from those given in brackets (Any 5) : **[5]**
- i) The (principal/principle) aim of this research project is to investigate the main causes for the increase in the number of AIDS patients.
 - ii) Though there was no (precedent/president) for awarding compensation in such cases of negligence, the judge ordered for a compensation to be paid.
 - iii) Computers have brought about a technological (evolution/ revolution) in our lives.
 - iv) The Chief Justice said that there was an urgent need for (judicial/ judiciary) reforms.
 - v) The children were so disciplined that there was (obsolete/absolute) silence in the classroom.
 - vi) The ultraviolet rays from the sun (effects/affects) people with sensitive skin.
 - vii) Her ability to remember everything that she reads is beyond my apprehension/comprehension).

Q5) a) Write a report on a Court Trial. [10]

OR

Write a report on a seminar on 'Legal Education in India' held in your college.

b) Write an effective and cohesive essay on any one of the following: [10]

i) Social Networking sites: Pros and Cons.

ii) India : The problem of Poverty amidst Plenty.

iii) Clean India, Green India.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P3683

[Total No. of Pages : 3

[5137] - 2002

I - B.A. LL.B./B.S.L. LL.B. (Semester - II)

POLITICAL SCIENCE - I

Political Theory and Political Organization

(2003 Pattern)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Attempt any five questions.*
- 2) All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) Give meaning and definition of State and discuss essential elements for its formation. **[20]**

Q2) Explain Social Contract Theory given by Thomas Hobbes along with its critical appraisal. **[20]**

Q3) Explain any two: **[20]**

- a) Concept - Liberty.
- b) Welfare State in modern perspectives.
- c) Law and its sources.

OR

Explain Divine Origin Theory with regard to origin of State with its critical appraisal.

P.T.O.

Q4) Explain characteristic features of Unitary Government and discuss its merits and demerits. [20]

OR

Differentiate between State and Government.

Q5) What is Nationalism? Explain the factors responsible for the rise of Nationalism. [20]

Q6) Discuss Fabian Socialism and Syndicalism as schools of Democratic Socialism. [20]

OR

Explain various doctrines of Karl Marx.

Q7) Explain the composition of legislature along with its powers and functions. [20]

OR

Discuss in detail - Locke's Social Contract Theory with its critical appraisal.

Q8) What is 'Public Opinion' State how is it formed? Explain the various agencies of the formation of Public Opinion. [20]

Q9) Discuss characteristics merits and defects of presidential form of government. [20]

OR

Explain 'Independence of Judiciary' Explain the conditions necessary for its independence.

Q10) Explain any four:

[20]

- a) Sovereignty.
- b) Force Theory of Origin of State.
- c) Universal Adult Franchise.
- d) Types of Representation.
- e) Plato.
- f) State.



Total No. of Questions : 10]

SEAT No. :

P3684

[Total No. of Pages : 2

[5137] - 2003

B.S.L./B.A. LL.B. (Semester - II)

SOCIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) *Attempt any five questions.*
- 2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

Q1) "Sociology is a science". Discuss.

Q2) Discuss the relationship between Law and Society.

Q3) Define Social Control. Explain the formal means of social control.

Q4) Distinguish between Class and Caste.

Q5) What are the problems faced by the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe. Suggest some constitutional provisions for their upliftment.

Q6) State the legislations to control 'Untouchability' and 'Exploitation of Labours'.

Q7) Describe the types of marriages in India.

P.T.O.

Q8) Explain the problems of minorities and Evaluate the measures adopted by the Government for them.

Q9) Differentiate between ‘tradition’ and ‘modernity’.

Q10) Write Short Notes on (Any Four):

- a) Equality and Liberty.
- b) Functions of family.
- c) Values and norms.
- d) Sociology of law.
- e) Deviance.
- f) Westernization.

